CRIME OF

'73 OUTDONE.

BRYAN ARGUMENTS CARRIED TO AN EXTREME AND REDUCED TO AN ABSURDITY.

Demonstitation of Iron 2,300 Years Ago a Rorrible Crime-Inflicted Incalculable Loss on Mankind -Buinous Fall of Prices Can De Stopped Only by Remonetizing tran-Our Covernment Big Enough to Do the Job "Without Waiting For the Aid or Consent of Any Other Nation." Would Give Us High Prices and Plenty of "Per Capita" Money.

The following clever satire on "the crime of '73" and the whole silverite argument was written some time ago by Alex P. Hull of Atlanta, Ga It is considered so good that some papers have printed it several times, and millions of copies of it are being distributed in pamphlet form:

Having been deeply impressed by the arguments of Judge Crisp, Bryan, Stewart, Jones and other silver leaders, and especially grieved, shocked and harrified by the "awful crime of 1873" as so luridly depicted daily in thocolumns of the Atlanta Constitution and other silver organs, I have changed my views on the money question and am ready to maintain the propositions following in joint debate or newspaper confroversy.

I accept the arguments of the advocates of silver and agree with their remedy as far as it goes. However, it does not go far enough. Let us have plenty of remedy-in fact, enough to make debt and poverty things of the pastrelies of the dark ages. I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of pig from at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold by the United States alone, independently of all nations, and can prove by the best anthority obtainable that such a policy on the part of the United States will "raise prices," "put plenty of money in circulation" and give the "honest debtor a chance to pay his debts," thereby making the whole country presperous.

Now, in the first place, it buy be urged by some "who do not now end and the subject of standards of value? that free coinage for iron would get raise its price to a ratio of 10 to 1 with gold. To them I reply that "the stamp of this government" and the "legal tender qualities" of the fron dollar would instantly make the ballion value of pig iron the same as the mint value. for who would part with an ounce of this precious metal for anything best than the mint value?" (Stewart, Jones and Bryan.)

Again, it may be urged that our mints would be overcrowded with pig iron. I reply that, "the price of pig iron having been raised from \$7.50 a ton to a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold the world a ratio of 18 to 1 with gold, the world is 50 or 75 miles to the nearest bank, over, no one would especially care to They prohibit branch banks, such as exprice could be obtained anywhere in the open market!' (Atlanta Constitu-

Next, it may be urged that gold and silver would go out of circulation, I reply, first, "This is a mere assumption of the tools of the money power which they cannot verify" (Atlanta Constitution); recond, "Suppose gold and silver Ao go out of circulation, is there not pleuty of pig fron to take their place and give the people plenty of money?" (Bryan), and, third, "Such an assumpmoney metals, though not in circula tion, and would lend their belp toward raising prices and causing general prosperity" (Crisp).

compelled to rise, since no man would be fool enough to work for \$1 a day who could make \$1,000 per day picking up rusty nails and old herseshoes and carrying them to the mint for coinage' (Hull).

In addition it may be urged by the money power, by the "Wall street sharks" and the Bond street Shylocks," that we could not alone go on a pig iron basis without an international, agree-'To such dastards as dare to lay a limit to the power of the American people to do what they please, inde-pendently of all nations, I hurl their cowardice and lack of patriotism back

in their faces" (Bryan).

The "crime" of demonstrizing pig iron took place about 2,200 years ago, when certain "goldolators" and "silverites," in order to increase the purchasing power of their ill gotten wealth, secretly and "like thieves in the night" got the demonetization act passed recealing the good old free coinage act of Lycurgus, "the friend of our ancestors' daddies." "Today China is the only country on earth honest enough to coin iron, and there the hap / laborer can carry home the wages of is honest toil in a whoelbarrow" (At a Constitu-

A ruinons fall in prices followed the demonstization of from and has continued for upward of 2,000 years. I have calculated the losses entailed upon the honest people of this world by that ruthess act, but the figures are so enormous I

tear a revolution will ensue if the people learn how greatly they have been robbed. But facts are facts, and the best way to right a wrong is to meet it equar ly, cial School).

In conclusion, I insist that the free coimage of pig iron will do everything that is claimed for silver and infinitely more. The people will be rich and propercos. The once poor man can pay his debts with his old stove. Railroads con declare dividends on old rails and wornout rolling stock. The small boy can pick up old nails and horseshoes cnough to support his family. In fine, powerly and debt can no longer exist.

THE FARMER'S REAL GRIEVANCE.

Not a Lack of Money In the Country, but telets-Mr. Shearman's Proposed Hem-

Why has Canada no carrency question, no ery for chesp accepy and no campaign against gold? Throune questions which Mr. Thomas G. Shearman answers very effectively in the London Times of Sept. 11.

Briefly summarized, Mr. Dicarman's explanation of the discentent among mers, which has lead to the ridienlous demand for free silver, is that most farmers in the west and south are deprived of the benefits of banking facilis. They soldom see or use a check and are unacquainted with the benefits of banks and bank eredits. For this reason there is a great seasoity of currency in most rural districts. The "country store" supplies in part and in a crude and costly way the credits which tide many farmers over from one season to another. Because of the great risk involved, the storekeeper, by charging high prices for his goods and by paying low prices for farm products, really gets from 25 to 40 per cent interest on the credits given to the farmers Of course at ch interest cats up all of the profits of a large class of farmers.

The country storckeeper really does a banking business in a cknowy and costly way. Leval banks, such as exist in Canada, would furnish the farmers with credits at about em-fruith the cost of store credits. With such banks farmers could sell their cops for checks, deposit them in banks and take up their discounted notes in this way. The farmer knows untiden of this method of conducting transactions and thinks that his meds can be a plied only by m king more money-cheaper

money if necessary.

The furners, therefore, make ne efforts to obtain better harding feelil-Instead they work and vote against bonis and bankers at every opportunity. They tax money and other loanable capital at 2 or 215 per cent while demanding that interest be reduced to 3 per cent. They then drive away the very mency they are so cager to get. In some sections of the senth it carry it to the mints, since the mint | ist in Canada and Scotland to the great

The farmers themselves are the greatest enemier to what is mest needed in their communities-first class banks of deposit and discount. Mr. Shearman makes this point clear. He says that Canadian farmers "have suffered from the fall of prices and from every other alleged result of the single gold standand to the same extent as the farmers south of them. Yet there is no bimetallie league in Canada, and the cry for cheaper money is not heard. Canala tion mixes the idea of circulating me-dium and standard of value, that gold and silver would still be potential such great amounts in the United States that jealous American bankers cometimes try to that Canadian money out."

Mr. Shearman sees what too few seem to see—that the farmers have a Then, again, it may be urged against real monetary or currency grievance, the pig iron standard of value that He has indicated what is probably the wages would not rise in proportion to only way of giving relief. He offers prices. The reply is, "Wages would be something positive. That the farmers are not willing to take the only remedy for their ills and prefer the quack free silver and cheap money remedies only prolongs their sufferings and makes a rational solution of the money question more difficult and uncertain.

Which? Which?

In communities where wageworkers predominate Mr. Bryan continues to deny any intention of cheapening the dollar. He knows and they know that this would mean diminishing by onehalf the purchasing power of wages and reducing by one-half the value of all savings, insurances and loans. And so he protends that free coinage will inerease by nearly one-half the price of silver and make a silver dollar worth truly as much as a gold one.

But in the west and in farming com-munities Mr. Bryan waxes eloquent on the need of a cheaper dollar to increase the price of farm products and enable the farmer to pay \$100 of debt with \$51 in silver. Leading silver advocates at the west have repudiated Mr. Bryan's idea for eastern hearers only that free coinage will increase the price of silver to \$1.29. They say flatly that such dollars would be as bad as gold. What they want is a dollar worth only 51

Which dollar does Mr. Bryan really want? He cannot have both. Which is to be bunkeed-the workingman or the farmer, the mine owner or the debtor? Which?-New York World.



BRYAN ACCEPTS ALL OF THE CHICAGO PLANKS.

-Pittsburg Dispatch.



Miss Democracy: "I wouldn't know you if it were not for your long -Philadelphia Press.



A HEAVY LOAD .- St. Paul Globe



-Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE QUESTION PLAINLY STATED. free Coinage of Silver Would Be a Monstrous Injustice,

The free coimage of silver as defined by the friends of that policy in the bill pending in the United States senate means that any person owning silver bullion to the value of \$52 may deliver it to any United States mint and receive for it 100 legal tender dollars. It means that the government shall coin, free of charge, in standard or legal tender silver dollars, all the silver bullion that may be presented to it, and thus pay a premium of 48 per cent to every holder of silver bullion.

When it is remembered that the silver producing interest embraces but an infinitesimal portion of the people of the country as compared with those who produce iron, coal, cotton, cottons, woolens, wheat and other products of the farm, the monstrous injustice of the government paying to one petty class of producers nearly double the value of their products should make every honest minded citizen recoil against it. In short, free silver coinage means that the government shall buy all the silver bullion offered at nearly double its market value.

But the paternalism of the government toward the silver producers in paying nearly double the market value for all their product would be but a small portion of the appalling wrong that must be done to the country by the establishment of such a financial system. The day that the free and unlimited coinage of gilver on a basis of 16 to I shall be adopted by this government would witness the entire change of our financial system from a gold to a silver basis, and this government would tale rank with the pagan and semicivilized nations of the world, and forfeit the credit and confidence of the great civilized nations that have so largely aided our advancement, and without which we could not maintain commercial and industrial prosperity for a day.

When the government wanted to borrow money, it would be required to pay \$2 for \$1, as Mexico, China and Japan now do, and labor would have little if any increase in wages, while the dollar earned would produce only 50 cents' worth of the necessaries of life. - Philadelphia Times.

If Free Coinage Wins.



Chump Citizen-Now that Bryan is elected I thought I'd come around to the mine and get a little "free silver. Uncle Sam-My dear boy, you've made a big mistake. "Free silver" didn't mean that every man who voted and help himself. It meant that if you have silver bullion you can bring it here and I will put my stamp on it "free"

of charge to you; that's all. C. C.—But I haven't any silver bullion!

U. S .- I didn't suppose you had. C. C .- I don't know how to get any. I'm a poor workingman. U. S.-Just so. "There millions of them, like you. "There are others,"

C. C.-But how can I get some silver

bullion? U. S .- Work for it. But you might as well work for something else, for my stamp on silver wouldn't change its value particularly. You'll have to hustle for a living now as hard as everharder, in fact.

C. C .- But don't I come in somewhere?

U. S.-Why, if the silver owner owes you a dollar for work or goods, he will pay you with 51 cents' worth of silver, instead of with a 100 cent dollar, and you have made him a free gift of 49 cents' worth of work. You don't come in. You are left out.

The Right of Bolting.

"No convention," says Mr. Bryan in letter written last February to Mr. George M. Carden of Dallas, Tex., 'can rob me of my convictions, nor can any party organization drive me to conspire against the prosperity and liberty of my country." These sentiments are exactly those of the sound money men of the United States today. In refusing to be bound by the Chicago convention they are exercising precisely the same right which Mr. Bryan exercised in 1893, when he bolted the gold standard and when he so vigorously defended the privilege of doing so. -Hartford Times.

The farraers complain because they cannot find markets for all their prodnots. How would the doubling of prices under free silver enable the workingmen of the cities and factory towns to buy more than they do now?

How Gold Gets Its Place.

R. F. Dexter of Galva, Ills., asks: Why was silver demonetized? "Did any country ever come to a gold standard through the efforts or the wishes of the people of that country?"

The two questions may be answered together. The people of many countries have discontinued the use of silver as standard money (demonetized silver) because they prefer gold.

Secretary Morton said in a public address the other day that they deferryized flatboats on the Missouri river in the neighborhood of Omaha because steamboats served the purpose better. Later they deferryized steamboats because a steel bridge served their purpose better still. They didn't make these changes as the result of an election, but as a matter of business.

In like manner the principal commercial nations have abandoned silver and accepted gold as the standard. They have not done so by any town meeting process, but simply as a matter of busi-

In the dealings of men living in diferent countries, or in what is called international trade, there is no standard prescribed by !aw, or lawful money. But gold has been accepted as the standard by common consent. The people engaged in this trade prefer gold.

Only a short time ago Bolivia deliberately abandoned the silver standard and adopted the gold standard. What the people think of the change may be learned from a citizen of this country who was there at the time of the change, and who "describes the scenes of rejoicing among the people as something far surpassing any other demoustration he ever witnessed. They regarded the change from silver to gold as deliverance out of a wretched condition into the light of a new and better

The people of other gold standard countries, whether that standard was originally of their own choosing or not, are not agitating for its abandonment. This country may be regarded as an exception, but the agitation here is less formidable than many people seem to

Silver mine owners, dishonest debtors and boy orator demagogues are not "the people. ''-Chicago Chronicle.

Carlisle's Five Points.

"There is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver basis.

"There is not a gold standard country in the world today that does not use silver as money along with gold.

"There is not a silver standard country in the world today that uses any gold as money along with silver.

"There is not a silver standard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States.

"There is not a silver standard country in the world today where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's

A Great Prosperity Restorer!

While the debt paying power of silver is doubled the purchasing power will be reduced one-half. There is not a man, be he laborer on the street or presfor Bryan could walk up to the mint ident of the United States, but would find that his daily wages or his yearly salary went only half as far as it went in the days when silver was kept at par with gold. There is not a widow or an orphan but would find that the life insurance policy was worth in purchasing power but half of what it would have been worth, or a pensioner but would find that his \$13 a month was worth but \$6. And some men are persuaded that by such a policy prosperity can be restored to the land.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

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The Workingman's Place. It is to be noted that the free silver party is largely made up of mechanics and workingmen. And yet no "class" -to use Mr. Bryan's phrase-would be so quick to suffer from the adoption of free silver, and none would suffer from it so long as the mechanics and workingmen. Their true place emphatically is now, as ever, in the real Democratic party-the party of Jefferson-now led by that old Democratic warhorse, General John M. Palmer. And it is good to know that many of them so see and act accordingly. - Hartford Times.

The Craze Will Soon Subside. Only one course remains open to Democrats-to guard faithfully the ark of the covenant. This craze will soon subside, and the Democrats will return to the fold. When they come back in legions, they will sing halleluiabs to those who remained steadfast in the faith. The true test of Democracy is now to be applied. - Chattanooga Times.

Sam Jones Makes It Clear. "Suppose," says the Rev. Sam Jones of Georgia, "the government owned all the gristmills in this country and congress should enact a law that all corn should be ground by the government mills free and that while corn was worth but 18 cents a bushel the government would stamp the sacks of meal so that it would bring 50 cents a bushel and do this for nothing. It is a very hard matter to keep meal above the price of corn."

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full dollar. This is an undue and

ple, and to which the presidential